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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/696,142	10/28/2003	Ja Won Seo	2013P112	5530
8791	7590	09/05/2006	EXAMINER	
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN			LE, THI Q	
12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SEVENTH FLOOR			2631	
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030				

DATE MAILED: 09/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/696,142	SEO ET AL.	
Period for Reply	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thi Q. Le	2631	
<i>-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --</i>			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). 			
Status			
<p>1)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>28 October 2003</u>.</p> <p>2a)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This action is FINAL. 2b)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This action is non-final.</p> <p>3)<input type="checkbox"/> Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i>, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.</p>			
Disposition of Claims			
<p>4)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>1-3</u> is/are pending in the application.</p> <p>4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.</p> <p>5)<input type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.</p> <p>6)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>1-3</u> is/are rejected.</p> <p>7)<input type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.</p> <p>8)<input type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.</p>			
Application Papers			
<p>9)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The specification is objected to by the Examiner.</p> <p>10)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The drawing(s) filed on <u>28 October 2003</u> is/are: a)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> accepted or b)<input type="checkbox"/> objected to by the Examiner.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).</p> <p>11)<input type="checkbox"/> The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.</p>			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
<p>12)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</p> <p>a)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All b)<input type="checkbox"/> Some * c)<input type="checkbox"/> None of:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">1.<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">2.<input type="checkbox"/> Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">3.<input type="checkbox"/> Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</p>			
<p>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</p>			
Attachment(s)			
<p>1)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)</p> <p>2)<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</p> <p>3)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>08/29/2005</u>.</p>		<p>4)<input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.</p> <p>5)<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)</p> <p>6)<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.</p>	

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d).

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) filed on 08/29/2005 was considered by the examiner.

Specification

3. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

The following title is suggested: **Burst mode optical receiver for maintaining constant signal amplitude.**

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. **Claim 3** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

6. **Claim 3** recites the limitation "said first or second impedances" in line 3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

9. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

10. **Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smoot (US Patent # 4,565,974) in view of Nakamura et al. (US Patent # 5,475,342).**

Consider **claim 1**, Smoot clearly shows and discloses, a burst mode optical receiver comprising: a photodiode (read as, photodiode 14; figure 3), which receives an optical signal and

converts the optical signal into a current signal (figure 3; column 3 lines 39-40); a pre-amplifier (read as, amplifier 16), which converts the current signal into a voltage signal, amplifies the voltage signal with a gain according to a control signal, and outputs an amplified signal (figure 3; column 1 lines 15-20; and column 3 lines 40-50); a first peak detector (read as, peak-to-peak detector 18), which detects a top peak voltage and a bottom peak voltage of the amplified signal (figure 3; column 3 lines 44-50); a gain controller (read as, FET shunt device 19), which compares the first reference voltage with a comparison voltage and outputs the control signal which controls a gain of the pre-amplifier according to the comparison result (figure 3; column 3 lines 45-50); and a buffer (read as, buffer stage 42), which buffers an limitedly amplified signal from the first limiting amplifier (figure 3; column 3 lines 54-56).

Smoot fails to disclose; wherein the first peak detector outputs an average value of the detected top peak voltage and the detected bottom peak voltage as a first reference voltage; and a first limiting amplifier, which receives the amplified signal and the first reference voltage and amplifies a difference between the amplified signal and the first reference voltage.

In related art, Nakamura et al. disclose an amplifier for stably maintaining a constant output. Wherein, the amplifier circuit includes an automatic threshold control circuit (ATC), 10, (read as, first peak detector). The ATC functions such that it detects the top and bottom values of an input waveform and outputs an average value between the top and bottom values. The output of the ATC is use as reference voltage for one of the input of a limiting amplifier, 40 (read as, first limiting amplifier). The original waveform input is use as the second input for the limiting amplifier; and wherein the amplifier produces an output with constant amplitude (figure 4; column 10 lines 8-12; and column 10 lines 34-41).

Smoot disclosed an invention, which achieve the same result as the current application; except for Smoot uses an equalizer amplifier, 26, (Smoot; figure 3) to perform the function of the combination peak detector and limiting amplifier. And Nakamura et al. clearly disclose the use of the combination peak detector and limiting amplifier to achieve the same function as an equalizer amplifier. It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Nakamura et al. with Smoot. Since, the same function is still achievable if the equalizer amplifier in Smoot's invention is replace with the combination peak detector and limiting amplifier in Nakamura's et al. invention.

Consider **claim 2, and as applied to claim 1 above**, Smoot as modified by Nakamura et al. further disclose; a second peak detector (read as, automatic threshold control circuit (ATC), 10, within each basic circuit BC1-BCn; Nakamura et al., figure 6), which detects a top peak voltage and a bottom peak voltage of the limitedly amplified signal and outputs an average value of the detected top peak voltage and the detected bottom peak voltage as a second reference voltage; and a second limiting amplifier (read as, limiting amplifier, 4, within each basic circuit BC1-BCn; Nakamura et al., figure 6), which receives the limitedly amplified signal and the second reference voltage, amplifies the difference between the limitedly amplified signal and the second reference voltage, and outputs an amplified signal to the buffer (Nakamura et al.; figure 6; column 12 lines 22-35).

11. **Claim 3** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Smoot (US Patent # 4,565,974)** in view of **Nakamura et al. (US Patent # 5,475,342)** and further in view of **Bayrns et al. (US Patent # 5,602,510)**.

Consider **claim 3, and as applied to claim 1 above**, Smoot as modified by Nakamura et al. disclosed the invention as described above; except for, an impedance control unit, which controls first or second impedances in response to the control signal; and an amplifying unit, which converts the current signal into the voltage signal and amplifies the voltage signal with a gain corresponding to an impedance controlled by the impedance control unit.

In related art, Bayruns et al. clearly disclose an automatic transimpedance control amplifier having a variable impedance feedback. Wherein, the transimpedance amplifier comprises a plurality of variable resistance means, each means having first, second, and control terminals (read as, impedance control unit), the resistance between the first and second terminals being variable by applying an electronic signal to the control terminal. Additionally, each said variable resistance means is connected between the output node of one voltage gain stage (read as, amplifying unit) and the input node of the first stage, with the first terminal of the variable resistance means being connected to the output node of the one stage, and the second terminal being connected to the input node of the first gain stage, whereby a voltage gain of the one stage being controlled by changing the resistance of the variable resistive means (abstract; column 2 lines 29-42).

Although Smoot as modified by Nakamura et al. disclosed the use of variable gain amplifier, he fails to disclose the structure and method of how the gain of the variable gain amplifier can be change. Bayruns et al. disclosed the structure plus the methods of changing the gain for a variable gain amplifier. Thus, It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Smoot as modified by

Nakamura et al. with Bayruns et al. Because Bayruns et al. disclosed one particular structure and method of which the gain of a variable gain amplifier can be affected.

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- a) Nagahori, Takeshi; 5,430,765
- b) Doh et al.; 6,911,644

13. Any response to this Office Action should be **faxed to (571) 273-8300 or mailed to:**

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P.O. Box 1450
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Hand-delivered responses should be brought to

Customer Service Window
Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Thi Le whose telephone number is (571) 270-1104. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 7:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Rafael Perez-Gutierrez can be reached on (571) 272-7915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free) or 703-305-3028.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

Thi Le

EDAN ORGAD
PATENT EXAMINER/TELECOMM.

Thi Orgad 8/26/01